THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

OL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 18 JULY, 1837. [NO. 9412.

FOR LONDON.—The Barque *Scourfield*, 329 tons; CHARLES S. EVANS Commander;—will sail on or before the 28th July. For passage apply to Captain EVANS, at the Office of,

GISBORNE, MENZIES and Co.
Rampart Row, 18th July 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail by the end of July. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.
Rampart Row 18th July, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A. 1. Ship *Childe Harold, G Willis*, Commander; has good accommodations for passengers, and Carries a Surgeon will sail on or about the 5th Proximo. For freight or passage apply to, MCGREGOR BROWNRIGG and Co.—Rampart Row, 18th July, 1837.

FOR LINTIN, The Clipper "*Sir Herbert Compton*" will sail positively on the 22d instant, for freight of Opium only apply at the office of *Aga Mahomed Rahim and Co.*—Nesbit Lane, 18th July, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Sadasew Muccondjee*, *Atmaram Muccondjee* and *Cristna Muccondjee*, having contracted and agreed to purchase of *Luxmeeboye* widow of the late *Muddonjee Kessowjee*, and *Maneick Muddonjee* and *Damother Ballajee*, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with a Messuage Tenement or Dwelling House and premises and also a vacant spot of Ground situate lying and being without the Town Walls of Bombay, in the Oart called Phopul Waddy, therefore any person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, or inheritable right, or otherwise interested therein, he she or they are hereby required to make known the same to Mr. J. P. *Larkins* Gentleman Solicitor for the Purchasers within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise he she or they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 17th July, 1837.

जाहेर खबर

ह्या पत्रावरून वर्तमान कळवितों कां सदाशिव मकूंदजी व आत्माराम मकूंदजी व कृष्णाजा मकूंदजी याणी गंगा भागिर्थि लक्षुमिबाई मदंनजी केशव जी याचि स्त्रि व माणिक मदंनजी व दामोदर बाळाजी यांकडुन घर येकजा गेसुद्धां व जागा सुटो येक कोल्या बाहेर मुंबई मध्यें फोपळ वाडिंन आहे तो विकत घेण्याचा करार केला आहे त्या सतीं ढोकाणे कोणाकडे गाहाण अस्ताल कीवा त्यावर कोणाचा वारसा वगैरे कांहां असल्यास त्याणे त्याणि कीवा तिणे तें वर्तमान सर्वजान पास्कोल ला कोन्सि साहेब त्या खरिद दारांचा व कील यास आजपासून चौदा दिवसांत कळवावें नसल्यास त्यां सर्वाचा दावा रद बातल होईल तारीख १७ वो मा हे जुलई सन्न १८३७.

D. AND M. PESTONJEE have just received a small batch of Elliot's Beer Ex "*Minerva*" which they have for sale at 35 Rs ₰ H'hd, Cash.—Bombay 18th July, 1837.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—*Work done in the above line by* J. P. NAPIER, *near the Mess House of the Town Barracks.*

Inscriptions on presentation plate, Arms, Crests and Ciphers engraved on Gold and Silver, Visiting and Invitation plates tastefully executed, and cards printed and supplied.

N. B. No orders received from outstations unless accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person or persons having any claims against the estate of the late *George Greeve*, *Master* of arms of the H. C.'s *Brig* "*Euphrates*," must produce the same to *John Cruize*, quarter Master of the H. C.'s Steamer "*Hugh Lindsay*" the sole possessor of his last will, within 10 days from the date hereof or otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—Bombay 17th July, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned. A highly finished Detonating Copper Cap double barrelled Gun, by Joseph Manton.

Do. Do. Do. single Do. by John Manton and Son.

Two Do. Do. Copper Tube double Do. by Do.

In Mahogany cases completely furnished.

GREY, PARLANE and Co.
Bombay, 18th July, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, J. Cockburn and Co's. Pale Sherry of the usual superior quality;—also, superior Port in quarts and pints, from the same house.

GREY, PARLANE and Co.
Bombay, 18th July, 1837.

FOR SALE.—*Ind* and *Smith's* Beer of superior quality just imported, price 60 Rs. per Cask,—apply at the Godowns of,

GREY, PARLANE and Co.
Bombay, 16th July, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore will, until the 28th July 1837, receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 4000 Toonds or Bales of Jaffna Tobacco of 300 lbs. Dutch, equal to 328 English pounds each, for the use of the Government for the year $\frac{1013}{1837 \mid 38}$ The Tender should specify the rate per Toond.

The quality of the Tobacco should be as follows:—

Gallee growth	2000
Pattanom Ditto	2000
Toonds	4000

The Tobacco should be good and Merchantable.

The Tobacco to be delivered from the 30th Pretassie 1813 to the 20th Pungoony 14th October 1837 31st March 1013 at the Sirkar Godowns at Quilon and 1838 Porcat.

The Contractor will be required to give competent securities for the due fulfilment of his engagement, who should be an Inhabitant of Travancore possessed of sufficient property.

The most favourable Tender will be accepted, and the contractor required to attend either in person or by Vakeel duly authorized, at the Dewan's Cutcherry at Trevandrum for the purpose of executing the Agreement, to be entered into between him and the Sirkar respecting the engagement.

It will be necessary to produce the Securities before the deed of Contract is executed, after the signing of which, one half of the value of the whole quantity deliverable will be paid in advance and the remainder after the whole quantity shall have been delivered, deducting the advance.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Jaffna Tobacco, for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Deewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—ફીઆંથી—આપીએચજે — ફેબલે આલંમ—શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરનાં—રાજાનો—ઢુઢીનો દેવાંન ૪૦૦૦ તુનદ—અથવા—ગાંશડી—જાફનાં તંબાકુની—તે—દર—એફ ૩૦૦ દય—રતલની—તનાં ૩૨૮ અંગરેજી—રતલ—બરાબર—ની—શપલાજ—વીશેનાં—મોફોરબંધ—પરપોજલો—તારીખ ૨૮ મી—જુલાજ ૧૮૩૭ થ્રુધી—લેશે—તે—તેજ—ગોમની—શરફારનાં—ફાંમ—શારૂ—શંને ૧૦૧૩ $\frac{1013}{1837 \mid 38}$ નાં—વરશ—શારૂ—જોજએચ—તે—પરપોજલમો—દર—એફ—તુનદનો—ભાવ—લખવો

તંબાકુનો—જઠો—ફેઠલ—ફફેઆ—પરમાંણે—જોજએચ *

ગાલીનો—પાફેલો.....૨૦૦૦
પાતેનમનો—પાફેલો.....૨૦૦૦

તુનદ...૪૦૦૦

તંબાકુ—શારો—તથા—વેપાર—ફરવા—લાએફનો તંબાકુ—તારીખ ૩૦ મી—ફરીતાશી ૧૦૧૩ અથવા—તારીખ ૧૪ મી—અફટોબર ૧૮૩૭ ને—દીવશથી—આપવાને—શરુ—ફરવુ—તે—તારીખ ૨૦ પનગ્રરી—શંને ૧૦૧૩ અથવા—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—મારચ ૧૮૩૮ થ્રુધીમો—શંધો—ફુજલાંન—તથા—પોરફાટની—શરફારી—વખરમો—પોફોચાડી—આપવો *

તે—ફંટરાફટરે—પોતાનુ—ંટરાફટ—પુરૂ—ફરી આપવા—શારૂ—શારા—લાએફ—જમીનો—આપવા—તે—જેફો—શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરમો—તેટલાની—મીલફત—ધરાવતા—ફોએ—તેવા—આપવા *

જેનાં—પરપોજલથી—ફાએદો—થશે—તેનુ—ફજુલ—ફીધામો—આવરો—તથા—ફંટરાફટરે—પોતે—અથવા—પોતાની—વતી—પોતાનાં—વફીલને શાતા—આપી—શ્રી—તરીવેનદરંમમો—દેવાંન—ફચેરીમો—મોફલવો—જે—તે—શરફારને—તેફંટરાફટ—વીશેનુ—લખત—ફરી—આપે *

જમીનો—ફજુલતનાંનુ—ફીધા—અગાડુ—હાજર—ફરવાની—અગતછે—તથા—શરી—થાએ અરજી—પછી—બધા—માલનો—અરધો—અવેજ—અગાડુથી—આપશે—ને—બાકીનો—અરધો—અવેજ માલ—બધો—પોફોચાડેઆ—પછી—આપશે *

પરપોજલો—લેવા—શારૂ—જે—દાફાડો—ઠરવે ઓછે—તેને—ખીજે—દીવશે—હુજુર—ફચેરીમો—જે—લોફોએ—પરપોજલ—આપેઆં—હશે—તેફોને અથવા—તેનાંઓની—તરફથી—તેનાંનાં—આડતીઆઓને—તાંફાં—આવવાને—રજાછે—તે—તેનાં દેખતાં—ઉઘાડશે—તથા—જેનાં—પરપોજલથી—થણે—ફાએદો—થશે—ને—તે—જો—ફજુલતમો—આવશે—તો—તેનુ—ફજુલ—ફરશે—તથા—તેનાં—નાણાં દર—રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચફરમ—પરમાંણે—આપશે *

પરપોજલનાં—શરનામાં—ઉપર—એમ—લખવુ જે—શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરની—શરફારનાં—ફામ—શારૂછે—તથા—શ્રી—ખીજનાં—તંબાકુની—શપલાજનુછે

(શફી) આર—રનગારાવ—ઢુઢીનો—દેવાંન
શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરમોની—તરાવેનદરમ
હુજુર—ફચેરી—તા—૨ જી—જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી—નફલ)
જોન—મારફીડુ

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received until the 31st August, next, by the acting Dewan of His Highness The Rajah of Travancore, for the supply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay *Salt* of 160 Travancore Parrahs ₰ Coomb, for the use of this Sirkar.

The whole quantity to be delivered within the 31st March 1838 at the following Ports, namely:—

At Alleppey	Coombs	400
" Moonambom	do..	400
" Kyancolum	do..	400
" Manacodom	do..	400
" Quilon	do..	400
Total		2000

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the person tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend and the most advantageous offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chuckrums ₰ Rupee.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay *Salt* for the use of the Travancore Govenment."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW,
Actg. Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travandrum on Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—બે—હજાર—ફુમબ—શ્રી—ખુમબજાનાં મીઠાંની—તે—દર—એફ—ફુમબનાં ૧૬૦ તરાવે નફોરનાં—ફરાઓની—શપલાજ—વીશે—ફેબલે આલંમ—શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરનાં—રાજાનો—ઢુઢીનો દેવાંન—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—આગશટ—શંને ૧૮૩૭ થ્રુધી—મોફોરબંધ—પરપોજલો—લેશે—તે—તેજ—શરફારનાં—ફાંમ—શારૂ—જોજએચ *

એ—બધો—માલ—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—મારચ—૧૮૩૮ થ્રુધીમો—ફેઠલ—ફફેલે—બંદરે—પોફોચા ડી—આપવો *

શ્રી—આલપજ	૪૦૦	ફુમબ
મુનામબોમ	૪૦૦	ફુમબ
કીઆનફોલંમ	૪૦૦	ફુમબ
માનાફોદમ	૪૦૦	ફુમબ
ફુજલાન	૪૦૦	ફુમબ
જુમલે	૨૦૦૦	

પરપોજલો—લેવા—શારૂ—જે—દાફાડો—ઠરવે ઓછે—તેને—ખીજે—દીવશે—હુજુર—ફચેરીમો—જે—લોફોએ—પરપોજલ—આપેઆં—હશે—તેફોને અથવા—તેનાંઓની—તરફથી—તેનાંનાં—આડતીઆઓને—તાંફાં—આવવાને—રજાછે—તે—તેનાં દેખતાં—ઉઘાડશે—તથા—જેનાં—પરપોજલથી—થણે—ફાએદો—થશે—ને—તે—જો—ફજુલતમો—આવશે—તો—તેનુ—ફજુલ—ફરશે—તથા—તેનાં—નાણાં દર—રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચફરમ—પરમાંણે—આપશે *

પરપોજલનાં—શરનામાં—ઉપર—એમ—લખવુ જે—શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરની—શરફારનાં—ફામ—શારૂછે—તથા—શ્રી—ખીજનાં—મીઠાંની—શપલાજનુછે *

(શફી) આર—રનગારાવ—ઢુઢીનો—દેવાંન
શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરમોની—તરાવેનદરમ
હુજુર—ફચેરી—તા—૨ જી—જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી—નફલ)
જોન—મારફીડુ

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st August next; and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Salt Petre 40 Candies of 600 lbs. English
Brimstone 10.... Do..... Do... ..Do.
Sugar 200.. Do. of 500 Do... ..Do.

The Articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum within the 31st December next; and payment will be made for the same at 28 Chuckrums the Rupee.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of******* for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A true Copy) JOHN MORPHEW.

ખબર—ફેઠલ—ફફેલી—જનશોની—શપલાજ વીશે—ફેબલેઆલંમ—શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરનાં—રાજનો—ઢુઢીનો—દેવાંન—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—આગશટ—શંને ૧૮૩૭ થ્રુધી—મોફોરબંધ—પરપોજલો—લેશે—તે—શ્રી—તરાવેનફોરની—શરફારના—ફાંમ—શારૂ—જોજએચ—જેનાં—પરપોજલથી—ફાએદો—થશે—તેનુ—ફજુલ—ફરશે *

થુરોખાર ૪૦ ખાંડી—તે—દર—એફ—અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની *

ગનધફ ૧૦ ખાંડી—તે—દર—એફ—અંગરેજી—૬૦૦ રતલની *

ખાંડ ૨૦૦ ખાંડી—તે—દર—એફ—અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલની *

તે—જનશો—શ્રી—આલપજ—અથવા—શ્રી—તરીવેનદરંમમો—તારીખ ૩૧ મી—ફીશ્રુઅર આવતા—મફીનાંની—થ્રુધી—પોફોચાડી—આપ

[illegible]

POONA RACES FOR 1837.

1st DAY.—TUESDAY THE 12TH DECEMBER.

1st Race.—A Sweepstakes of 500 P. P. with 500 from the fund for all arab horses that have never started for plate, cup, match or Sweepstakes—one two miles, 8—4lbs. To be closed on the 15th October 1837.

2nd Race. A Welter of Rs. 400 from the fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 150 each round the course weight 11 stone, 7lbs. Gentlemen riders.

3rd Race.—Renewal of the Claret Stakes, 300 from the fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 2 0 each, weight for age and inches, heats 1¼ mile—to be closed 15th October 1837.

2ND DAY.—THURSDAY THE 14TH DECEMBER.

1st Race. The Kirkee Plate value Rs. 1600 given by the officers of the 4th Light Dragoons, for all Arabs, 8 stone 7lbs. one two miles.

2d Race. 2nd Maidens for all Arab horses that have never won Rs 200 from the fund with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 each, heats round the course, weight 8 stone 4lbs. To be closed 15th October 1837.

3rd Race.—A Hack Plate winner to be sold for Rs. 600 Four heats, 11 stone, Gentlemen riders.—from the fund Rs. 200 and 2 Gold Mohurs each.

3RD DAY.—SATURDAY THE 16TH DECEMBER.

1st Race—The Civilian's Purse of Rs. 1000 for all Arab horses, one mile and a half and a distance—Heats weight 8 stone 7lbs. winners of one race to carry 5lbs extra, two or more races 10lbs. Maidens of the season allowed 4lbs. entrance 5 Gold Mohurs, 3 horses or no race.

2d Race—The Ladies and Bachelor's Purse for all Arab horses, Rs. 400 from the fund and Rs. 100 each Subscriber, one 2½ miles, weight 8 stone 7lbs.

3rd Race—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 P. P. with Rs. 300 from the fund for all Arabs, Maidens of the season, one 3 miles, weight 8 stone 7lbs the winner of the 1st maiden to carry 7lbs. and of the 2nd maiden 5lbs. extra. Three horses, or no race. To be closed the 15th October 1837.

4TH DAY.—TUESDAY THE 19TH DECEMBER.

1st Race.—A Forced Handicap for all horses that have won public money during the meeting, optional to Losers, Rs 500 from the fund, with a Sweepstakes of 100 each. heats round the course.

2nd Race—Free handicap for the beaten horses of the season 1½ mile, 250 Rs. from the fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each.

3rd Race—A Hurdle Race, Rs. 250 from the fund and Rs 50 each for all Arab horses, one mile, over 3 hurdles, 3 feet high—Gentlemen riders, 11 stone. To be closed 15th October 1837.

By order of the Stewards.

Byculla Standard, height for age.

3 years	7	5lbs.
4 ditto	7	12
5 do	8	5
6 do	9	12
7 do and aged	9	stone.

All Horse's Handicapped, that have never shewn to carry the maximum weight.

Extra weight, unless exceeding 3lbs. need not be declared.

N. B. In case the Funds are not sufficient to cover the amount of the Plates, an equal deduction to be made.

By order of the Stewards.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—NONE.

DEPARTURES.

Major Foy, Artillery, to Poonah.
Lieut. J. T. F. Cruickshank, Engineers to ditto.
Lieut. Compton, Madras Army, to Singapoor.
Surgeon C. Collier, to Poonah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

July 17th.—Ship Francis Warden, Shaik Awook, Naiquedah, from Mocha, 27th June 1837.
Passengers.—130 Native Pilgrims.

DEPARTURE.—NONE.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon and Surveying Brig Palinurus

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice, and Atalanta.

FREE TRADERS.—Buckinghamshire, Columbia, Slains Castle, Mary Bibby, Rapid, Scourfield, Ann, Malabar, Carnatic, Columbia, Childe Harold, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Jessie Logan, Jamaica, Coll Newall, Tweed, and Minerva.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlut Savoy, Discovery Sir Herbert Compton, Hebe, Earl of Clare, Futtat Hulbary, Flora, Cavendish Bentinck, Caledonia, and Francis Warden.

ARAB SHIP.—Tauze, and Nussarathshaw.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon, and LaPerouse.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 18th JULY, 1837.

The subjoined letter from the Supreme Government to the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, the substance of which, we believe, has been communicated also to the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay, will be a guide to our readers as to the next probable arrangements for Overland Communication. We insert it without comment, and only hope that we may have at least some earlier intimation of the date of the despatch of the *Berenice* and the *Atalanta*, than a three day notice, as in the case of the *Emily*.

"To the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

"Genl. Dept. } GENTLEMEN,—In continuation of my letter of the 17th May last, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council to acquaint you that a Despatch has been received from the Right Honorable the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the effect that it has been found, upon careful enquiry, that it is the opinion of the best authorities that, with reference to the season of the year, and in the absence of a sufficient supply of coals at Socotra, a Steam Vessel could not be sent from Bombay, with a reasonable hope of making the voyage to Suez until after the 15th proximo"

"2d. Under these circumstances, and adverting to the arrangements already concerted by him, and reported to the authorities in England, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council at Bombay has felt himself unable to comply with the wish of the Chamber, as expressed in your Secretary's letter of the 16th May last, for the despatch, as requested, of a Steam Vessel, to bring to India the London Mail of the 1st August from Egypt."

"3d. The Governor General of India in Council understands, from the present communication from Bombay, that a sailing vessel, the "*Emily*" has been sent to the Gulf for the purpose of bringing to India the London Packet of the 1st June expected by the Governor in Council to have been forwarded by the Syrian route"

"4th. The London Packet of July (and of course the Packets of any provious dates that may then still be in Egypt) will, it is expected be brought to Bombay in the Honourable Company's brig "*Euphrates*"

"5th It is the expectation of the Governor in Council at Bombay, that the London Packet of the 1st August will be sent by the Syrian route In this anticipation, and if it be erroneous, it is obvious from the papers now received that no early arrangement can at present be made for bringing that packet from the Red Sea, the Governor in Council proposes, as before intimated to you, to despatch a Steam Vessel to the Gulf about the 18th August."

"6th. The Governor General in Council will empower the Bombay Government to carry this intention into effect, unless information be, in the meantime received, showing that the measure would be inexpedient."

"7th. His Lordship in Council understands that, for the London Mail of September, it is proposed by the Bombay Government, as is also alluded to in my letter of May 17, to dispatch the "*Atalanta*" or the "*Berenice*" to Suez in the latter part of August"

"8th. A similar approval of this intention will likewise be communicated to that Government, and as respects both despatches the Governor in Council will be particularly requested to give immediate public notice of the precise day on which the vessels will be appointed to start, so as to afford full time for letters being sent by the opportunity from all parts of India.

9th. The Chamber will remain aware that the employment of the Steam Vessels now at Bombay on the contemplated voyages, must be dependant on their not being required for other more urgent public service.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen.
Your most obedient Servant,
H. T PRINSEP, *Secy. to Gov.*
Council Chamber, the 3d July, 1837.

☞ The repairs of the Boilers of the *Berenice* were completed yesterday, and the vessel will shortly be in readiness for sea.

On the 5th of April Sir John Hobhouse moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorize the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to suspend the subsisting enactments concerning the fourfold system of nomination of candidates for the East India Company's college at Haileybury, and to authorize the appointment of examiners of candidates for the said college; and also another bill to repeal the prohibition of the payment of salaries and allowances of the East India Company's officers during their absence from their respective stations in India, a measure which will be of very great convenience to all in the service who may be compelled to leave this country, without other pecuniary resources.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JULY 3.

We are now enabled to publish a copy of the very important decision of the Privy Council, delivered by Lord Brougham, reserving so much of the judgment of our Supreme Court in the Martin Cause, as was founded on the opinion that the British alien law had application in this country. The ex-Chancellor, it will be seen, takes a very comprehensive view of the subject. He lays it down, or rather declares that it has already been held by the highest authorities, that the laws of Great Britain, and the alien law as parcel of them, do not not supersede existing laws in countries acquired by cession or conquest except when so declared, and that there never having been any declaration to that effect here, but the contrary by implication in the wording both of Acts of Parliament and of the local Regulations, the King's prerogative right over the property of Aliens, never having been claimed or exercised must be supposed to have no existence in India, not even within the particular jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

It was somewhat remarkable that his Lordship draws his reference as to the meaning of a Charter and a Bengal Regulation, in a matter of so much importance, from the preamble to the one and the title of the other. Preambles and titles then are not always superfluous appendages, though our laconic legislators have condemned them as such. It is also remarkable that a Bengal Regulation, worded and passed by the Company's Government, should be quoted as authority in a question affecting the King's prerogative.

The Bombay papers say, with reference to the Steam Mails, that the departure of the *Emily* for the Persian Gulph had been delayed a few days, till the 24th ultimo, and add that "nothing as yet is known as to any arrangements for either of our Steamers"—the *Atalanta* and *Berenice* These Bombay arrangements appear to be a little out of joint. Six weeks ago a scheme was given out here as communicated from Bombay and then under consideration of this Government, for providing for the Steam Mails expected from England by the two routes of Beyrout and Suez during the ensuing six months, with an assurance that timely notice would be given *here* for the despatch of letters from India by the vessels to be sent for these mails. Why then was no notice given about the *Emily*? This vessel, we understand, has been hired by the Bombay Government for 3000 Rupees, to bring the June packet from the Gulph, but it seems to have been taken for granted, that nobody would care to send letters from India by that route, for the first intimation we have of the arrangement in Calcutta is through the medium of the Bombay papers, which tell us that she was to start in three days, too short notice, they say, even for people there—and now, that she was to sail on the 24th June, a date equally past when the announcement reaches us on this side of India. But though people might be indifferent about the Syrian route after late experience of the difficulties and uncertainty of conveyance, at least until matters are more settled and there is a proper understanding about it with the English Post Office, what reason is there for delaying to announce whether the *Berenice* is or is not to sail next month for the Red Sea to bring the September mail as mentioned in the scheme of May last? The *Berenice* is now at Bombay, and said to be in excellent condition (except as to some damage easily to be repaired, from the late gale,) Her performances on the voyage from England were beyond expectation—her speed under steam having averaged eight knots an hour. Surely the Bombay people who have been advocating the sufficiency of a Bombay steam line for all India, have not already discovered that even such a vessel as the *Berenice* cannot make head against their monsoon. We do hear indeed that opinions on that side are now against making the trial without a depôt at Socotra, which depôt does not exist. If this be the objection, why was it not thought of before? There is a Coal depôt at Galle and the *Berenice* would be capable of making the run from thence to Mocha or Maculla certainly in one trip even at this season, if not all the way to Suez. If on her arrival she had been immediately ordered round to Bengal, as we once suggested, she might have been ready to start from Calcutta, by the middle of the present month with accounts of our Indigo Crop then capable of a pretty close estimate, which would have reached London before the October sale; and besides, it would have been of some use to have made trial with her as a guide for future Steam Voyages from Calcutta at that season. As it is, there seems to be great probability that the dog-in-the-manger system of all Bombay Steam plans will keep the *Berenice* idle for two or three months, and thus deprive all India of a conveyance for the Mail to and from England because a direct trip to Suez from Bombay during that period is considered impracticable.

Another defect in the Bombay scheme as announced here is deserving of notice. It professed to provide for the London Mails of alternate months alternately at Suez and Mohammerah, without any reason to believe that the London Post Office would make alternate despatches to Alexandria and Beyrout, or indeed any despatch at all to the latter; whereas it was well known that a mail would be despatched every month for Alexandria. Consequently the alternating coveyance from the Red Sea would bring the mails of two months every time, and was therefore a disappointment and complete failure of arrangement in regard to one of them. The difference of seasons might possibly be a motive for alternate recourse of the two routes at different periods of the year in future arrangements, if the Suez route be found impracticable during three or four months, but a monthly alternation can never be desirable. All these details are said to have been left to the Bombay Government, which must therefore be held responsible for the disappointment now shewing itself on both sides of India.

The Bombay papers mention that the paddle shaft of the *Hugh Lindsay* was broken by the collision with the other Steamer in the gale, and that it cannot be repaired at Bombay. This does not speak much in favor of the efficiency of the founderies and smithies at that presidency for keeping steam machinery in order. There would have been no difficulty in making a new shaft, if necessary, at Cossipore.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
APRIL 6.

SUPPLIES-COMMENDER IN-CHIEF.

Mr. BERNAL brought up the report of the Committee of Supply.

On the item that £3,111,652. 1s. 10d. be granted for the forces at home and abroad, exclusive of India.

Mr. HUME objected to the amount after twenty one years of peace; and after repeating the arguments which he had urged yesterday, moved as an amendment that this sum be reduced to £2,611,652 1s. 10d., being equivalent to a reduction of 10,000 men.—Negatived.

The next item being put, that £56.917 4s. 4d, to defray the charge of the allowances to the principal officers of the public departments, their deputies, clerks, and contingent expenses, to the 31st of March, 1838, be granted.

Mr. HUME proposed to reduce this sum by £4000, being the amount of pay of the Commander in Chief, Lord Hill. He was of opinion that Lord Hill professed opinions which were contrary to those on that (the Ministerial) side of the House; and which must interfere with the progress of popular reform. The observations he had made with respect to the Commander-in-Chief applied equally to the Military Secretary (Lord F. Somerset), whose political opinions were also at variance with those of the present government. He should, therefore, include the salary of the secretary, amounting to upwards of £2,000 a year, with that of the Commander-in-Chief, and move that the vote be reduced by the sum of £6,282.

Lord HOWICK said, before strangers withdraw, I wish to state that I entirely differ from the Hon. Member for Middlesex on this subject. The duties of the Commander-in-Chief have been exceedingly well executed by Lord Hill, and I therefore most confidently hope that the House will not agree to withhold his salary.

Mr. EWART observed that the point in dispute was not the manner in which the duties of the Commander-in-Chief were executed, but the political principles to which he was attached. If they had a liberal government, they ought also to have a liberal army and a liberal Commander-in-Chief. It was a duty that the government owed to themselves and to the country to remove Lord Hill from his present office. Whilst they suffered him to retain it their sincerity as Liberals and Reformers would be doubted by a great mass of the people.

Mr. ROBINSON deprecated the principle laid down by the Hon. Member that the Government of the day should take care to fill every office, civil, military and magisterial, with political partisans. Such a principle fully acted upon would have the effect of converting the whole country into a political arena, in which it would be vain to look for tranquillity and peace. It was singular, indeed, that the Hon. Member for Middlesex should now insist upon the Whigs adopting the very course for which he used formerly to condemn the Tories. The Hon. Member for Liverpool had contended that the army ought to be a political body, and that no officers should be appointed unless their political opinions were in strict accordance with those of the Government. A more mischievous opinion he had never heard advanced within the walls of Parliament; and, although it might be entertained by some few of the Hon. Gentlemen who sat behind the Treasury Benches he believed it was not concurred in by any sensible or thinking man out of doors. The country had already suffered too much from the effects of political partisanship. To such an extent had the baneful principle of late years been carried, that, although there was no dearth of talent in this country, it had been a matter of difficulty for his Majesty to frame an Administration to carry on the affairs of the State.

Mr. ROEBUCK thought that if the Administration were liberal, the leading officers of state should be liberal also. Ministers never seemed disposed to say much upon the subject of Lord Hill being retained at the head of the army. He (Mr. Roebuck) believed the short reason for it to be this—that the Whigs, on coming into office, found that they could not come in if they turned Lord Hill out. Now, if they were really a liberal government, as they professed to be, he thought they ought not to have consented to come in unless Lord Hill were turned out.

After a few words from Mr. Richards.

Capt. BERKELY said he could furnish the House with one instance that would sufficiently show that there prevailed at the Horse Guards very strong political opinions, and that those opinions leaned strongly towards that side which was opposed to Government. The instance to which he alluded occurred during the administration of Earl Grey. A gentleman in Gloucestershire, having amassed considerable property, died, leaving the whole of his property to his son. The son, wishing to get into a different station of life, wanted to travel abroad, and for that purpose he was desirous of wearing the British uniform. He accordingly applied to the heads of the Whig party in Gloucestershire, but they could not obtain for him the purchase of a commission in any regiment whatever. Finding it impossible to get a commission from the head of the Whig party, he went to the family of the Duke of Beauforth, Lord Fitzroy Somerset being secretary at the Horse Guards. Upon making that application he fairly and distinctly said, "My family have always hitherto been Whigs, and not on the same side of politics that you are; but if a commission can be got for me from the Horse Guards through the influence of the Beafort family, we shall in future be on the Tory side." (Hear, hear, and much laughter.) The application he (Capt. Berkeley) believed was made through Lord Edward Somerset, and in the space of a short time permission came down from the Horse Guards to Gloucestershire for the gentleman whose behalf the application had been made to purchase a commission. (Hear, hear.) A commission was purchased accordingly, and that gentleman and all whom he could command had been Tories ever since. (Cheers and laughter.)

Lord HOWICK called upon the House not to allow their minds to be prejudiced against Lord Fitzroy Somerset by the statement now made until that Noble Lord had had an opportunity, through some friend, to state what might be stated in reply to the Hon. and Gallant Officer's narration, because it must be obvious to every one that there might be many circumstances with which the House were not now acquainted that would give an entirely different character to the transaction, and that it might, in fact, have happened altogether independently of any thing like party feeling. He must repeat that such a charge ought not to have been brought forward without previous notice.

Mr. GROTE thought it hard that the Noble Lord should make it a matter of complaint that a specific and distinct fact relating to the partiality of the Horse Guards should now be mentioned, because he (Mr. Grote) understood that the Noble Lord had challenged all those who disputed the propriety of continuing Lord Hill in his present situation to produce any case in which partiality had been shown by that Noble Lord. But no sooner was a specific case adduced, than the Noble Lord. (Howick) complained of it.

Mr. A. TREVOR asked whether any gentleman could bring forward proof that Lord Hill had ever suffered himself to be swayed by political feelings? He did not believe this could be done; for it was quite impossible that the House could for one moment lay any stress upon the circumstance stated by the Hon. and Gallant Member for Gloucester, brought forward, as it had been, without any notice whatever.

Mr. SANDFORD declared that he had never been able to understand why, when a change of Administration took place, it should be thought right that the head of the naval department of the state should be changed, but that the head of the military department should not.

Col THOMSON was satisfied that by voting for the motion of his Hon. Friend he should do nothing to impugn the military character of the Commander in Chief.

Mr. SCARLETT was convinced that this was one of the first steps to place the management of the army under the control of that House, than which nothing could be more objectionable.

Mr. C. W. Wynn contended that a motion of this nature should have been brought forward in the shape of an address to the Crown, and not in this indirect manner. He challenged any Hon. Member to mention the particulars of the abuse of patronage on the part of the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Berkeley said he could assure the House that he should not have stated the circumstance called in question, had he not been well assured of the fact of its occurence. He was quite ready to state the names of the parties. The name of the gentleman applying for the commission was Lovedale; the party through whom the first application was made to the Horse Guards and refused, was Lord Segrave; the party through whom the second application was made to the Horse Guards, and complied with, was, as he had already stated, one of the noble members of the Beaufort family.

The House, after some other members had spoken, divided. The numbers were—

For the amendment	26
Against it	72
Majority	—46

The vote was then agreed to, as were the remaining votes, and the report was then received.

APRIL 7.

THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF

Lord G. SOMERSET trusted the House would bear with him for a very short time, in consequence of the strong—he might almost say, acrimonious—attack which an hon. and gallant member had made upon persons for whom he felt much interested. (Hear, hear, hear.) He would read what the gallant member was reported to have said, and if he wished to retract any thing, he hoped he would interrupt him, in order that he (Lord G. Somerset) might have an opportunity of setting the question upon a proper basis. The noble lord then read an extract from the speech of Captain Berkeley of last night, relative to the patronage of the army. The accusations that had been made by the hon. and gallant member were of such a character as not to justify the administration of the army remaining in the hands, either of the present Commander-in Chief or his secretary, if they were true. He (Lord G. Somerset) was not present when the hon. member made the accusation. The noble lord then read the statements made by the gallant member on the previous night.

Captain BERKELEY said the report which the noble lord has just read to the House was nearly correct in every particular, except as regarded Mr. Lovesay's father, whom he had stated was dead, which was not the fact; but he did not consider that that bore on the question at all. (Hear, hear.) With regard to another fact, it might be very well supposed that in a plain statement, such as he had made last night, the least variation or alteration in words would give a totally different sense to what was intended. He said that with regard to that part of the report which made it appear that Mr. Lovesay stated to the Beaufort family that he would turn Tory if they got him the commission, that communication was not to the Beaufort family, but was made to Lord Seagrave, and in that, and that only, was there any incorrect statement. He was ready to repeat every word he said last night—he was ready to prove that the whole was true.

Lord G. SOMERSET was very glad the hon. and gallant member had corrected one part of his statement (No. no, and hear, hear.) He was extremely glad the hon. and gallant member had corrected part of his statement. (Cries of "the report was incorrect.") It was stated very much the same in all the morning papers. He was prepared to state to the House the whole circumstances of the case, so far as it was in the power of Lord Fitzroy Somerset to afford any information. If he understood the gist of the accusation, it was that an application had been made for a commission on the part of Mr. Lovesay by the head of the Whig party in Gloucester, meaning thereby, Lord Seagrave—that he was not able to obtain the commission—((hear) but that the application being made to Lord Edward Somerset, the commission was immediately obtained. It had also been stated by the hon. and gallant member that the gentleman was anxious to obtain a commission for the purpose of wearing a smart coat abroad. He would make no comment whatever on the statement of the hon. and gallant member; but he would just state to the House what the circumstances were connected with that commission, as far as Lord Fitzroy Somerset was concerned. (Hear.) It was impossible for him to have obtained access to Lord Edward Somerset since last night, as that nobleman was, in the country; but that could not be of much importance, as the House would see when it heard the facts. The simple case was this—in June, 1830, Lord Fitzroy Somerset received a letter from Sir. H. Campbell, stating he had been requested to put a letter, which was inclosed, into his hands and adding a request that Lord Hill would have the goodness to put Mr. Lovesay's name down in the list. There was not one word about the young gentleman's going abroad or wearing a smart coat in that letter; and where the hon. member had his information he (Lord G. So-

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merset) could not tell. The answer to that latter was dated June 4, 1830, and was to the effect that Mr. Lovesay's name had been placed on the list of candidates for commissions; but there were so many upon the list that he feared it would be impossible to appoint him for a considerable time, That was in the time of the Duke of Wellington and the Tories. The next application was to Captain Marshall, the Master of the Ceremonies at Cheltenham, and was dated the 4th April, 1832; but to that the reply was, that the number of candidates on the list was then so great that it was useless to urge his Lordship (Lord Hill) upon the subject at present. He thought he had satisfied the House upon the matter. He had shown that the transaction had occured when the Tories were in office, and that the commission had not been given in reference to Lord Edward Somerset's application, but more likely in reference to that of Lord Seagrave. (Hear, and a laugh.) The notion conveyed by the Hon. and Gallant Member was, that the Commander-in Chief had given commissions without inquiring to whom he was giving them. (Hear, hear.) The fact was that when this Gentleman got his commission on the 20th of April, 1832, he joined his regiment in May of that year, and kept with it till he sold out in 1835 He thought that he had clearly proved that application had been made by the father of the young man, and that Lord Seagrave was one of the latest in making the application. The whole transaction he believed to be a regular one, not influenced by party politics. (Cheers.) Lord Fitzroy Somerset, in all that he had done, had entirely thrown out of view all consideration of politics, and he defied any Hon. Member to bring forward a single instance in which that Noble Lord had misconducted himself

Captain BERKLEY thought that the Noble Lord had no reason to complain that he (Capt. B.) had not given him notice, that he meant to bring before the House the conduct pursued by his Noble relative. He still maintained that what he said was true in every word of it. Lord Seagrave made many applications for the commission, but was met with every species of obstacle. The noble Lord regretted that he had not had an opportunity of communicating with his relative in the country. So, also. did he regret that he had not had the time to communicate with Lord Seagrave for then he might have come down prepared with paper against paper, and would have been able to have stated how often Lord Seagrave renewed his applications. He had not thrown any stigma upon any of the relatives of the Noble Lord: his brother was at the head of one party in Gloucestershire, and Lord Seagrave headed another; but he had thrown no stigma upon any one—(Hear, hear) He did not blame the Duke of Beaufort or Lord G. Somerset for keeping their party together by all the means in their power—it was what he would do himself if placed in a similar situation—(Loud cheers and laughter—and if he had a brother at the Horse-Guards, he would expect that more attention would be paid to his applications than to those of a violent political opponent.—(Loud Cheers.) It was the common talk of the whole county of Glowcester, that it was of no use for a Whig to make any application at the Horse Guards, so long as Lord F. Somerest remained there. (Cheers.) He would never state anything in that House which he did not believe—so in this case he fully and conscientiously believed that Mr. Lovesay received his commission because it was applied for by the Beaufort family. and that it never would have been granted to the applications of Lord Seagrave. There was a gentleman in the House who could better inform them what took place when the commission came down—he could tell them of the rejoicings which took place, and that the house was then opened to persons of a very different political character than had ever assembled there before.

Mr. C. BERKELLY was rather surprised when the Noble Lord came down, armed with all these letters, that he had neither produced the letter of Lord Seagrave, nor the successful letter of Lord E. Somerset.—(Hear, hear.) It was notorious as the sun at noon-day, that the mome it a Tory applied for a commission it was given; but the Whig party might apply for ever and in vain- (Loud cheers.)

Lord G. SOMERSET complained of the tone in which he had been replied to by the hon. and gallant member. When that hon. member's brother made applications to Lord Fizroy Somerest, they were in a different tone, and in all their communications good humour prevailed. It was a great misfortune that there was no letter of Lord Seagrave's, because it would at once show that the statement of the hon. and gallant member for Gloucester could not be borne out by the facts; but from the circumstance of Lord Seagrave's name being in red ink, and the others in black, it appeared conclusive that he was the successful applicant.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Mr. HOPE begged to call the attention of the House to a statement made by the hon member for Ipswich, as it appeared in the *Times* newspaper of that morning, (hear)—referring to the conduct of the Duke of Wellington when the Catholic Relief bill was brought in. When Lord Beresford was Master of the Ordenance, the noble lord intimated to the Duke of Wellington his unwillingness to vote for the bill, and the Duke of Wellington was stated to have replied, that Lord Beresfordmight vote as he pleased, but the Master of the Ordnance must vote for the bill.

Mr. WASON: These were the very words I intended to use.

Mr. HOPE, then, would contend that it was a reflection both upon the character of the Duke of Willington and of the noble lord, who, under a threat, was compelled to vote for the bill, because he held an office under the government. The remark quoted by the hon. member was not founded in fact, nor did any thing pass that could have given any colour for such a report. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. WASON said, the hon. members who were in the House at the time would do him the justice to say, that the statement alluded to was precisely in point with respect to the question then under discussion. If the report were without foundation, he felt, as every gentleman must feel, sorry for having made a statement that was not perfectly correct.

APRIL 17.

SIR PULTENEY MALCOLM.

Sir E CODRINGTON rose to complain of a breach of privilege on the part of the "*Morning Post*." Newspaper, in having misrepresented what he had said in the course of the discussion the other evening, and what was said by others was equally erroneous. He would not undertake to attribute motives, but the statement might, and was likely to, have led to a breach of the peace. (Hear hear, and laughter.) The print was so small that he could hardly read it, and he had made extracts to which he would refer. The first extract was an observation attributed to himself, that "many men would have been turned out of the service, if they had acted in the same way as Sir Pulteney Malcolm." The expressions he (Sir E. C.) had used were, that from what he had heard Sir P. Malcolm had done, he had subjected himself to be broken by Court-martial. There was a great difference between those two passages. (Hear, hear.) Then it was further stated that he (Sir E Codrington) had said "that Sir P. Malcolm did not speak the truth." He had never thought of such a thing, and he solemnly denied ever having used such expressions. (Cries of "Hear.") He had said that Sir P. Malcolm had spoken freely of him, and he believed that Gallant Officer would not deny it. He had also added, that he had disppproved of his conduct towards him (Sir E. Codrington), but that had excited no ill-will in his mind. He was merely doing the best he could in advocating the cause of the unfortunate persons whose case had been brought before the House. He would be borne out in that by the correspondence which had taken place, and which he understood had been published. The next error to which he should refer, was one attributing motives to him which it was absolutely necessary he should take notice of. (Loud cries of Hear, hear.) It was reported that the Gallant Admiral below him had stated that he (Sir E. C.) had dealt in insinuations, and he was anxious to clear the ground as he went along, by inquiring if that statement was correct.

Admiral ADAMS rose, but was called to order by the Speaker.

SIR E. CODRINGNON resumed. The next charge to which he should refer was one which he believed and hoped would prove not to be true. It was attributed to the Right Hon. Member for Cumberland. In the report, the Hon. Baronet was made to say, that he (Sir E. C.) dealt in insinuations, and that for three years he had been trying to whisper away the character of the gallant officer The facts were these He had, after the battle of Navarino, had much trouble in obtaining for his people payment for the clothes that were shot off their backs. He heard that others who were not in the battle had shared amongst them two French crowns, which had been obtained from the fishing up of guns. That report reached him, and he at once made use of it in the claim he made to the Rt. Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Graham) on behalf of the men under him. He had never dealt in insinuations, nor had he ever tried to whisper away the character of Sir P. Malcolm—he had dealt, openly on the occasion, and made the charges directly. The reports did not originate with him. He was one who wanted much to uphold the character of the profession to which he belonged. He would not throw even just censure upon an officer where it was possible to avoid it; he, in all he had done, had been most anxious to make every allowance for a man's past services, his wounds, etc. He had nothing to say against Sir P. Malcolm; he had only made use of the reports in order to obtain justice for his own people. He was glad to say, that by letter, Sir P. Malcolm had convinced him that if he was at all guilty, he was guilty of a mere veniai offence. (Hear, hear.) He did not know whether the house wished him to read the letter before the right hon. baronet gave the explanation he asked. (Cries of "Read, read.") The hon. baronet then read the letter of Sir. P. Malcolm to him, and the answer he had sent. Having read the letters, he would not make a single comment, but leave it entirely to the consideration of the house. He was however, exceedingly anxious that it should be understood he had made no reflection whatever upon Sir P. Malcolm.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said he would add a few words to the house in behalf of Sir Pulteney Malcolm for it was in defence of his gallant friend that, on a former evening, he had attempted to address the house. As he understood what had fallen from the hon. and gallant admiral opposite, he now retracted every charge reflecting on the honour of Sir Pulteney Malcolm. As he understood him, he said, he did not use the words which certainly he (Sir J. Graham) had seen reported generally; and, seeing them reported, relying on his recollection, he thought he had heard them (Hear, hear, from the Tory Benches); but since the gallant officer opposite had withdrawn them, he was bound to believe he did not hear them, namely, that Sir P. Malcolm had spoken very freely of him, and had said that which was not trne, (Hear, from the same quarter.) The Gallant Admiral had positively denied that, and after that denial he was quite satisfied on the assurance of the Gallant Admiral that he did not use those words. That would be satisfactory to the House, satisfactory to the country, and satisfactory to his Gallant Friend. The Gallant Officer opposite had said he was anxious to uphold the character of the profession to which he belonged. There could not be more a legitimate object, since he was sure the character of an Admiral could not be a matter of indifference to the Representatives of the British people. How stood the matter with regard to the two charges that had been made against his Gallant Friend? First, it had been said that Sir P. Malcolm had allowed guns of the battle of Navarino to be fished up and considered as prize-money. What was the exact meaning of the words prize money? Professional men in the House knew it perfectly—it was that all officers, the Admiral included, shared in that money. The allegation therefore stood, that Sir P. Malcolm shared in that prize-money. (Loud cries of Hear, hear,) How stood the fact as now admitted by the Gallant Officer? why, that the guns were fished up by a certain boat's crew of his Majesty's ship *Asia*, which was the flag ship of the Gallant Admiral at the battle of Navarino; and under the authority of Sir P. Malcolm, not sharing them as prize-money, they were divided among the boat's crew who had picked them up. (Hear,) Now as to the second charge, which was that he had employed the King's ships to convey the stores of which the house of Sir P. Malcolm was built in Greece. As to the policy or impolicy of building that house, that was beside the question. The gallant admiral admitted the correctness of what Sir P. Malcolm stated. The question was did he build the house on speculation, and, building it on speculation, did he employ the King' ships to convey the stores. Sir P. Malcolm said, on his honour as an officer, that he freighted a Greek brig from Malta for the purpose of conveying those stores. There were two exceptions to that—the window frames and doors, which were manufactured at Malta with particular care and at great expenses; and Captain Lyons, of his Majesty's ship *Madagascar*, seeing them about to be embarked with the other public stores in the Greek brig, said, that, in order to take greater care of them, he would convey them in the frigate, and Captain Sydus, as a mark of good-will to his admiral, conveyed them in his own cabin. He had now gone through two public charges, and he had answered them; having done so he did not wish to resume any thing of the angry tone of the debate of the other night but after what had passed, considering the high character of Sir P. Malcolm, considering how precious the character of such a man must be, he could not allow even a slur to be cast upon it without observation. He would now call the attention of the house to who this highly-talented officer was. Much had been said both in and out of that house of officers being raised through the interests of friends and connections; such, however, was not the case with Sir Pulteney Malcolm. He was the son of a humble sheep farmer, and had won his fame, as his brother also had done, without the aid of powerful friends. He had risen to the highest honours of his profession by his own exertions, and his honour till the other night had never been questioned; he enjoyed a spotless reputation, and possessed the friendship not only of the great men that were at present in existence, but those who had departed. He was the comrade in arms of the gallant Nelson, and in the last action inwhich that great man was engaged he commanded a ship called the *Happy Donegal*. He had the friendship of the first General of the day (the Duke of Wellington). He had the honour of conveying in the ship under his command the hero of Assaye. (Hear, hear) At the special desire of the Duke of Wellington. the flag of Sir Pultney Malcolm was flying at Ostend, when the destinies of the convulsed world were decided in the field of Waterloo. As a conqueror, he became the friend of the conquered. His flag was at St. Helena during the time Napoleon was there; and by the cordiality of his disposition and manners, he not only obtained the confidence but won the affections of that great man, who in his last moments acknowledged his kindness and generosity. He trusted the discussion, whatever other effect it would have, would leave the honour of Sir P. Malcolm untarnished by anything that had taken place. (Cheers.) So much for what related to Sir P. Malcolm, and something had fallen from the Gallant Officer relative to himself. It did so happen that he (Sir James Graham was not present during any part of the discussion until within a minute of the close of the speech of the Gallant Admiral. No sooner had he taken his seat on that bench than the Gallant Officer opened a sharp fire on him, and introduced that subject, and without any premeditation or a moment's reflection, he had been compelled to rise, and answer the gallant admiral. Now he spoke under the correction of the Speaker, who, if he had stated any thing contrary to the rules of the House would have checked and corrected him; and certainly the speaker had never fonnd him unwilling to obey his authority. If even the Speaker had omitted to check him, he would have been called to order by the members on the other side. The gallant officer had not interrupted him on Thursday—he had seen him in his place on Friday. and had not asked for any explanation, and at that moment he could not state the precise word he had used. Speaking generally, he should say that the reports in the Morning Papers were accurate, but, he thought, they had given him a much better speech than he (Sir J. Graham) was able to make. He had nothing to retract—nothing to withdraw—he had not violated any of the rules of the House, and he therefore felt that he had nothing to explain.

Sir E. CODRINGTON hoped that the cheers which had attended the speech of the hon. baronet having then subsided, the House would allow him to give some explanation of the matter; he had endeavoured to be as mild as possible to Sir P. Malcolm, believing, as he did, his word of honour. He had stated that most distinctly, and he cared not for the sneers or cheers of the opposite side. He was bound to say that the hon. baronet had made some most gross allusions, which he ought not to have done. (Cries of Hear, hear.) Being at that time at the head of the Admiralty, he ought certainly to have known the *Asia* came to England and half her crew drafted. Statements were made to him by the people who had served under him in the battle, that others who had not been in the battle had shared the money as prize-money. He then corrected the statement, believing, as he did, the word of Sir P. Malcolm. Did it then become the Hon. Baronet to taunt him in such a manner as he had done. The Hon. Baronet had not directly answered the question which had been put to him. He would then distinctly ask him—had he used the words imputed to him or not? He would read them again.

The SPEAKER understood that exceptions were taken to particular expressions used by the Hon. Baronet: if such was the case, they ought to have been taken at the moment.

Sir E. CODRINGTON scarcely understood the position in which he stood. The Hon. Baronet had spoken generally, but he had not at all answered the question. What he (Sir E. Codrington) wanted to know was, whether he had made use of these words or not. The report stated him to have said that "he (the Hon. Baronet) did not listen to insinuations and charges made in the way these against Sir P. Malcolm were," etc. He (Sir Edward Codrington) had a character at stake as well as Sir P. Malcolm; and he hoped the House would allow him to explain the whole matter; for in a subsequent part of the report the Hon. Baronet was made to say that he (Sir E. Codrington) had been superseded in the command of the channel fleet by Sir P. Malcolm, and that the Hon. Baronet had so superseded him on account of these insinuations. (Hear.) He wished to ask him whether he had so superseded him on the grounds so stated? He put a direct question, and notwithstanding the cheers, he trusted the Right Hon. Baronet would give a direct answer.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM was not answerable for any of the reports which appeared in the newspapers. The Gallant Officer was present, he heard the statement, and had an opportunity then of asking for an explanation. Notwithstanding all his respect for the House, he firmly but respectfully refused now to give any explanation of the words used by him.

Sir C. ADAM having been referred to so directly, felt bound to say, that many of the words attributed to him, in the report alluded to, had never been uttered by him.

Captain DUNDAS considered after what had taken place, the hon. baronet opposite was bound to give some explanation of the language used by him. Had there been any attempt to whisper away the character of Sir P. Malcolm for three years, he must have heard of it, and he would have been the first to call for an explanation from the Gallant Admiral.

Sir J. BERESFORD thought that it was the best eulogy on Sir P. Malcolm.

Lord J. RUSSELL hoped the Speaker would declare his opinion of what was necessary to be done under the circumstances, the noble baronet not deeming it necessary to make any apology.

The SPEAKER said this was the first time he ever knew of an hon. member coming down to the House with a newspaper, and referring to reports of speeches contained in them, and endeavouring to found upon them questions applicable to the individual to whom the words were attributed, and which seemed to imply that he was looking to ulterior purposes. That, he must say, extended greatly beyond any thing he had ever experienced. If anything was said to which the Gallant Officer wished to take exception, it ought to have been taken at the time.—(Hear.) And under these circumstances, he thought the House was called upon to require from the gallant officer an assurance that no ulterior purposes were intended.—(Calls for Sir E. Codrington.)

Sir E. CODRINGTON was ready to say this much, that he did not hear those words. The hon. baronet would not deny them, and if not, then he adopted them.

Sir R. INGLIS said the gallant officer had the same opportunity of hearing the words as any other hon. member, if he heard them he ought to have noticed them at the time. If he did not hear them, then he (Sir R. Inglis) submitted that the discussion ought not to proceed further, the hon. member having stated that he was not responsible for anything that might appear in the newspapers. (Loud cries of hear, hear.)

Admiral ADAM thought it quite impossible that the hon. baronet could have used these expressions, because he was not in the Admiralty at the time Sir P. Malcolm had been recalled.

Mr. WYNN said the hon. baronet was called on to say whether he adopted or denied what appeared in a newspaper. (Hear.) That was a call which no hon. gentleman had a right to make on another; and, after the speeches of threat held out, the House was entitled to call on the gallant officer to say that he did not intend to take any ulterior steps. (Hear.)

Sir R. INGLIS moved that Sir E. Codrington be called upon by the chair.

There were loud cries for Sir E. Codrington, who suddenly rose, and said—Sir, I move the next order of the day. (Much laughter.)

The SPEAKER said the gallant officer had placed his demand on grounds that were utterly untenable, as no hon. member ought to be held responsible for what appeared in the newspapers. He was sure the gallant officer's own feeling would suggest to him the propriety of complying with the call of the House.

Mr. H. PALMER said the sense of the House having been expressed, he thought the gallant admiral opposite ought to make some further statement, and thus prevent the Sergeant at Arms interfering.

Mr. C. W. WYNN trusted the hon. and gallant member opposite would state that he would take no further notice of the matter. because the House had full power, and would enforce it, to prevent ulterior consequences.

Mr. ROEBUCK would put it to the right hon. baronet, whether it would not be better to do that which would allay any ill feelings that might arise out of the debate, namely, answer the question put.

Mr. WOOD thought the gallant admiral had put the question in a way that the right hon. gentleman was bound toanswer. If he stood in the situation of the right hon. baronet, he believed he would say that the gallant admiral behind him had not attempted to whisper away the character of Sir P. Malcolm. (Cheers.)

After a considerable discussion whether both hon. members should not be taken into custody.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY observed that strangers were in the gallery.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and an animated discussion took place. The question was then put that Sir E. Codrington should be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr JERVIS proposed an adjournment of the debate.

Upon the SPEAKER putting the question of adjournment,

Sir R. INGLIS rose, and claimed precedence for a motion of his, namely, that Sir E. Codrington be called upon to explain.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL objected to the adjournment, that it would leave the hon. members free to take that course which it was the unanimous wish of the house to prevent. In the event of the question being carried, there was nothing to prevent hostile proceedings. He believed he was correct in saying that the first intimation of hostile proceeding had proceeded from the gallant admiral. (Dissent from Sir E. Codrington) If, therefore, the gallant admiral would satisfy the house on this point, then his right hon. friend could rise and remove all apprehension on his part.

Mr. JERVIS said he saw the consequence of persisting in his amendment would be as was stated by the right hon. member for Kent, and he should therefore withdraw it.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought that some explanation should be given by the right hon. baronet.

Sir J. GRAHAM regretted that any matters personal to himself should take up the time of the house. Still, in his own person he could not consent to see the freedom of debate restricted. He thought that the selection of a paragraph from a report some days afterwards, and then putting it categorically to him—did you say so and so?—was in violation of the rules of the house, which he felt it his duty to maintain. He would strain a point to prevent misunderstanding, but on this occasion he entertained so strong an opinion of the correctness of the course he was taking, that he felt bound to reject the proposal of the noble lord.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not think there was anything derogatory in his proposal either to the right hon. gentleman or the gallant admiral. But if all explanation were refused, then it would appear that there was no alternative but to proceed with the motion.

Lord STANLEY hoped that he should be able to satisfy the house and the gallant admiral. He could, he thought, meet one difficulty. He believed, indeed, he could state, from his own knowledge, that his right hon. friend did not supersede the gallant admiral on the grounds stated in the report.

Mr. CURTEIS said that from his experience of such occurrences as the present, he for his part, if ever involved in them, should say the house is omnipotent—it is utterly fruitless to contend against its power; and therefore, without the reputation of the gallant admiral, who had never shrunk from danger even when cannon balls were rattling around him like hailstones, he should at once yield to any course the house dictated.

Sir E. CODRINGTON then rose and said, that as he understood the Speaker had decided that the right hon. member for Cumberland could not according to the rules of the house, answer his interrogatory, and as he heard that the words alluded to had not been used, he should place himself in the hands of the house, and fulfil its pleasure. He felt very strongly—hardly too strongly, he thought—for the honour of an officer of the navy ought not to be suspected. Nothing would ever induce him—no pains, no penalties, nothing that this house could do, to submit to the slightest imputation on his honour.

The SPEAKER then said that he trusted that the discussion would now terminate to the satisfaction of the gallant admiral and the house. He was of opinion that it was not regular to refer to past debates for the purpose of obtaining any explanation of the nature of that sought this evening; and, further, he must say, that no member was responsible for what passed in this house. No one could hold any member responsible for expressions used in debate. He believed he stated the sentiments of the house when he said that as the discussion had terminated it must be satisfactory to all parties.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM stated that he had then no objection to say that he had not made use of the words attributed to him.

CRIMINAL CONVERSATION.

W. CANDLER, ESQ. *v.* THE REV. MR. CRANE.

At Gloucester Assizes on Wednesday, this case having been appointed for trial, the interest which it excited was so great that the court was filled immediately after the doors were opened.

Mr. WHATELEY opened the pleadings, and stated that Wm. Candler, Esq., was the plaintiff, and the Rev. Edwin Crane, Clerk, the defendant. The action was for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, to which the defendant had pleaded not guilty. The damages were laid at £5,000.

Sergeant TALFOURD stated the plaintiff's case. Mr. Candler was a gentleman who, in the early part of his life, had been in the naval service. Some years ago he retired on half pay, and with such a fortune as enabled him to live in comfort. In 1828 he was introduced to Miss Louisa Evered, the daughter of a gentleman of ancient family and great respectability in Somerset, of which county, not long ago, he filled the office of high sheriff. Miss Evered was visiting at Malvern, where Capt. Candler was residing. She was endowed with great personal attractions, and Mr. Candler formed an attachment for her. On the 4th of June, 1829, they were married at Malvern. Mr. Candler was extremely fond of the sports of the field, and was drawn from home no doubt frequently by his attachment to those sports. Mr. and Mrs. Candler lived together upon terms of perfect confidence, harmony, and affection. He (Mr. Sergeant Talfourd) did not mean to represent that there existed that similarity of tastes and pursuits which novelists might delight to paint: but there was perfect friendship, good-humour, and affection subsisting between them. Capt. Candler being requested by the gentlemen of the neighbourhood to take upon himself the management of the Worcestershire subscription pack of fox-hounds, entered upon that occupation with great zeal, and discharged his duties in that situation with great satisfaction to the neighbouring gentlemen. He was of a frank, open, confiding, and generous nature, was well received among those who were superior in fortune to himself, and lived in very great comfort until the unhappy affair arose which brought this case before the jury. Capt. Candler was proud of the beauty of his wife, and of the admiration which that beauty excited; and she on her part, with no unselfish pleasure, regarded his delight in the sports of the field, and rejoiced to see him so well received by gentlemen who were superior to him in rank and fortune. In the month of May last year, Mr. Crane, the defendant, was introduced to them by another clergyman, the Rev. Allan Cliffe, who was at that time engaged to one of Mr. Crane's sisters, whom he afterwards married. The defendant's family and connections, who lived in the city of Worcester, were of the greatest respectabilility, and bore the highest character for piety and virtue. He was himself a

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parochical clergyman, having been presented to the vicarage of Crole by his father, who was the patron of the living, and he was also chaplain to the Berkely Hospital. There was a further safeguard, which he himself stated to Mr. and Mrs. Candler, namely, in a virtuous attachment to a lady to whom he was engaged, and who was shortly to become his wife. If, therefore, there was any combination of circumstances which could disarm all suspicion and inspire perfect confidence, it was those under which Mr. Crane, the defendant, was familiarly received by Mr. and Mrs. Candler. There were interchanges of visits between them. Mr. Crane repeatedly appearing at Capt. Candler's cottage. It would appear in evidence that almost immediately after the introduction of Mr. Crane into the family, the attractions of Mrs. Candler made an impression upon him; he suffered his feelings to obtain the mastery over him; he conceived the wish which he was afterwards led to gratify, and he had thereby ruined the happiness of these parties. Several notes passed between Mr. Candler and the defendant, all of which had been lost or destroyed, with the exception of two, which had been found since the unhappy event to which the attention of the jury would shortly be called. Those notes would show the footing upon which these parties were, and would lead the jury irresistibly to the conclusi on that, at the time they were written, Mrs. Candler and Mr. Crane were on the very verge of that ruin which was afterwards beyond all doubt effected. On reading the first of those notes he (Mr. Sergeant Talfourd) confessed he felt great regret that Mr. Crane, in speaking of the death of a friend or relation, should have adverted to some associations connected with his own most honourable profession which ought never to have been permitted to mingle with such feelings as the jury would find there expressed. The first note was in this terms:—

"Dear Mrs. Candler—It is with much regret that I find myself prevented the pleasure of visiting your pretty residence this week. The sudden death of a valued friend and connection whose funeral my father and myself are obliged to attend at Cheltenham, is my excuse. 'It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting they say; but it is much more painful in my estimation certainly in this case. Lessons from living lips, especialy smiling ones (like some we know), produce a much better and more lasting effect than those which' lie in cold obstruction,—May we be graciously permitted to see and hear yours to-morrow? My father fully expects you according to promise. Mr. Candler tells me that you are ill; I hope not seriously. Allow me upon my return to prescribe a little Crowle air and you must bring Candler and Surnam and Anne to wait upon you, not forgetting little Myrtle to whom Tory sends his love in the hope of better acquaintance. I hope ere long to present my apologies in person. In the meantime, be pleased to believe me at command faithfully yours lave

"Berkeley Chapel, Tuesday. "EDWIN CRANE."

This letter appeared from circumstances to which it referred, to have been written in August; the other letter would turn out to have been written in September, certainly after a criminal intercouse had taken place between the parties. It was in these terms:—

"My Dear Lady,—Do not I pray you, think that all my actions spring from politeness only. Consult the glass (at this moment before you), and then afterwards look into your own kind heart, and tell me truly whether such a being may not kindle feelings warmer and more natural than those which fashion dictates? I will leave directions for you to be well attended to *here*; and send Coles, agreeably to your wishes, as soon as he arrives. I shall also be wretched till I meet you in Worcester. I grieve that you should have had a bad night. Keep quiet and recover quickly if only for the sake of your E."

Those were the notes which would be proved to be in the hand writing of the defendant and to have been delivered to Mrs. Candler. It was now his (the learned counsel's) duty to direct the attention of the jury to the evidence which would be laid before them upon the subject of the consummation of the unhappy intimacy which look place between these parties. On 31st August Mr. Candler and Mr. Crane were both engaged to go over to the house of Mr. Cliffe, their mutual friend, for the purpose of shooting on the next morning and for that purpose it was arranged that Mr. Crane should come over and dine with Mr. Candler, and in the evening accompany him to the house of Mr. Cliffe, in order that they might be ready to commence their sport early the next morning. Mr. Crane came to dinner and after dinner suggested that he had left his sporting dress at home and that it was therefore impossible for him to accompany Mr. Candler that evening to the house of Mr. Cliffe. This caused a little demur and at length Mr. Crane said that as they were both expected, Mr. Candler had better go on in the gig that night and that he would follow him next morning. Captain Candler, being perfectly unsuspicious of Mr. Crane, went away about 8 o'clock, and Mr. Crane shortly afterwards joined Mrs. Candler in the drawing-room. About nine that evening some person called respecting one of the hounds and that being a subject which Captain Candler always desired to be attended to immediately, Mrs. Candler's waiting-woman thought her master might probably have left some message with her mistress and accordingly went up into the drawing-room to make inquiry. On opening the door she saw what she would describe in her evidence with as much particularity as was necessary and which if she was believed could leave no doubt on the minds of the jury. He (Mr. Sergeant Talfourd) would now tell the jury who this waiting woman was, she came out of Somersetshire, and entered into Mrs. Candler's service immediately after her marriage with the plaintiff. She was then a very young girl, and her family had been much patronised by the family of Mr. Evered, the father of Mrs. Candler. Under these circumstances, Anne Coles was treated by Mrs. Candlier more like a friend than a servant, and was fully acquainten with all her affairs down to the time when this unhappy intimacy began. She was the servant who went into the drawing-room at the time which had been already alluded to. She was extremely agitated, on perceiving what she did. She immediately went down into the kitchen where her brother was; he observed her agitation, and pressed her to disclose the cause of it, but she refused to communicate it to him. She did not at that time disclose to her master what she had seen, because she was well aware that, being unable to produce any corroboration of her story, it would be received by Captain Candler with entire discredit, and only bring about her own dismissal from the family. The intimacy, therefore, continued between Captain and Mrs. Candler and the defendant, and towards the end of October the Worcestershire musical festival took place. Mr. and Mrs. Candler attended on one of the early days, and were accompanied by Mr. Crane, who afterwards went home with them to dinner. At that time Mr. and Mrs. Candler were not occupying the same room, and the suspicions of Anne Coles were converted into certainty. Having ascertained that which put the matter beyond doubt in her mind, on Friday she communicated to her master what she had seen, and enabled him to judge for himself. He was convinced by what he saw, and on the following morning, when his wife came down, he communitated to her what he had discovered. He (Sergeant Talfourd) had no means, as the jury might well suppose, of communicating to them what took place at that interview, and he would not state that which he was not at liberty to prove. The meeting ended in Mrs. Candler retiring to her bed-room, which she never quttted till she left her husband's house for ever, except upon one occasion, when she met him in the drawing room to make some arrangements previous to her departure. On the Friday morning Mr. Crane, who was to spend the day at Captain Candler's house, was seen approaching. Anne Coles succeeded in warning him not to enter; she went to the window and told him all was discovered; upon which he said, "Who can have told? If Candler knows it, it will be my ruin." He immediately quitted the house, and never attempted to return. Mr. Candler was thrown into the deepest affliction by this discovery when he found himself thus left alone. He wrote to his friend Lieut. Disney, to obtain his advice and assistance. That gentleman happened not to be at home, and some days elapsed before he came In the meantime, Cap. Candler had been brooding over the deep injury which he had suffered, and when Lieut. Disney arrived, he was induced to do that which he (the learned counsel) deeply deplored, considering the sacred office which the deffendant filled he sought a hostile meeting with Mr. Crane. That meeting Mr. Crane did not refuse to give; and it was due to his honour to say that he twice received Captain Candler's fire without returning it, and ultimately left the ground. Mr. Crane returned to perform his sacred functions again, and Captain Candler returned home to brood over that misery which could never cease except with life, and not to derive any consolation from the recollection of the course which most unhappily and most unjustifiably he had suffered himself to pursue. This was the general nature of the case which would be laid before the jury. It was very probable that the learned counsel to whose excellent judgment and great talents the interests of the defendant were entrusted would not seek to answer the case of the plaintiff by evidence. It, therefore, became his (Mr. Sergeant Talfourd's) duty to anticipate, as well as he could, the topics which would be urged on the part of the defendant. First, his learned friend might possibly seek to deny, on the part of his client, the guilt imputed upon this record. The jury had already heard what would be the testimony of one witness upon that subject; and her tale would be strongly confirmed not only by the testimony of her brother, but by the conduct of the defendant himself in flying from the house when the accusation was made and his accepting the challenge was demonstration of his consciousness that he had in truth committed the act for which satisfaction was demanded of him. But the case would not be left upon this testimony alone. Since this disclosure, persons had come forward who had communicated that which they had kept secret before, and those persons would be examined, and their evidence would put this case beyond the possibility of doubt. On a summer evening, Mrs. Candler and Mr. Crane were observed by two young men walking in a field, and here he would leave the witnesses to prove facts, which left no doubt of further criminality having then taken place. At that time, Mr. Crane dropped his watch, which was afterwards picked up by a countryman just by the spot where the parties had been seen. Mr. Crane, in company with Mrs. Candler, inquired for the watch, and received it through the medium of the servant, Ann Coles, a gratuity of 12s. 6d. being paid to the party who found it. That circumstance certainly showed that Mrs. Candler was not so well fortified in virtuous resolution as one could desire she should be; and that it would go to a certain extent to negative the supposition that any long course of deliberate seduction had been employed, he (the learned counsel), on the behalf of Captain Candler, who wished for nothing but justice, would candidly admity. If the proved the case as he had stated if, the evidence—especially when the defendant's own letters were taken into consideration—would wholly deprive his learned friend of the least hope of obtaining a verdict upon the ground which, if it could be satisfactorily established, Captain Candler would hail with delight—that, it truth, all this was some strange mis onception—and that, in truth, there was no real foundation for the complaint which he now made. That being so, the only remaining topics which his learned friend would be able to address to the jury would be those which he would urge in mitigation of damages; and upon that subject would no doubt endeavor to throw some blame upon Capt. Candler for yielding to the feelings by which he was at first oppressed, and challenge Mr. Crane to fight a duel; but when it was cosidered that that was a sudden act on the part of Mr. Candler; that it was over as soon as the parties quitted the ground; that the consequences of the defendant's misconduct would last as long as Mr. Candler existed; that all his happiness was entirely laid waste and destroyed, and that he was left to lead a solitary life for the remainder of his days—the jury would think the circumstance of the duel was one which ought not to have any considerable weight. Would his learned friend urge that Mr. Candler was indifferent with respect to his wife, or that he neglected her? He (Mr. Sergeant Talfourd) had not sought to colour this case at all, with respect to the situation of the parties; what he said was, that Capt. Candler was most kind and indulgent to his wife, and believed that he could repose the most implicit confidence in her honour. He was, it was true, engaged in sports in which she took no share; but they lived together on those terms of mutual good humour and good feeling which often produce as much real happiness as the varnished state of connubial bliss which was sometimes described and eulogised in novels, but which was often a little insipid to the parties themselves, though more beautiful to look at. He (the learned counsel) defied his learned friend on the other side to show any unkindness on the part of the plaintiff. The very rashness into which he was led, the very aberration into which he was betrayed, and the misery which that aberration produced, totally prevented the least idea that he could have been indifierent to the wife he had lost. When the jury considered the extent of confidence which Capt. Candler reposed in his wife, they would not fail to recollect the sacred character which Mr. Crane filled—that he was one whose duty was not walk merely in the path of virtue, but that it was his to allure to brighter words, and lead the way, and that it was his to be guarding others against those temptations from which he ought to have guarded himself mostsedulously. It was not the desire of Capt. Candler to deprive Mr. Crane of that allowance for human frailty which his sacred duty would lead him to persuade others to extend to those who injured him; he had no wish to press too hard upon him by reference to the sacred profession of which he was a member, and he (the learned counsel) merely alluded to it to show how great reason Capt. Candler had for reposing confidence in him, until he found that confidence so grossly abused. This was the nature of the case which would be laid before the jury. He (Mr. Sergeant Talford) was quite sure he was addressing gentlemen who would look at the case as men of feeling and of the world, making all proper allowance on the one hand for human frailty, and on the other, having a due regard to the rights and interests of the plaintiff; that they would give such damages as would express their sympathy for a gentleman, kind, cordial, and good-humoured, who had received from a most unexpected quarter a wrong like that of which he here complained. He was sure the jury would render to him that justice to which he was fairly entitled by the expression of their sympathy with him—that was all he asked, and more he did not wish to receive.

Witnesses were called who completely proved the facts stated in the learned Counsel's address. It turned out, however, that report had been busy with the character of the principal witness, Anne Coles, the waiting-woman, whose intimacy with her master had been suspected. Nothing, however, transpired to shake her testimony, during a strong cross-examination

Arthur Skey, Esq., a magistrate of Worcestershire, deposed to Mr. and Mrs. Candler's living happily together, and to the great depression of spirits under which, the plaintiff had recently laboured.

Lieut. Disney, who has been acquainted with the plaintiff for a great many years, and served with him in the navy, said that in consequence of letters he received from him, immediately after this unfortunate affairs, he went to him at Malvern, and found him in a state of mind bordering on madness. He took a message to Mr. Crane, upon which there was a meeting Mr. Crane did not return Mr Candler's fire. Mr. Candler fired twice, and Mr. Crane fired in the air. He was in the habit of visiting them after their marriage, and always considered them a very comfortable and happy couple. She always called him William, and he always called her Louisa. Had seen her stand behind his chair, playing with his hair, and they always appeared on the most affectionate terms.

Mr. MAULE (who was assisted by Mr. Richards) addressed the jury for the defendant. He commented stronly upon the fact of the plaintiff's having challenged and fired at the defendant, and urged that it at most raised an inference that the defendant had possibly behaved in a manner too freely towards the plaintiff's wife, but not that the extreme fact had been committed, which alone could give the plaintiff a right of action. The object of the plaintiff is supposed to be to procure a divorce from his wi e; that cannot be without a verdict and substantial damages, and could never have been allowed if the plaintiff had in the rencontre shot the defendant. He must have been aware that he had no evidence to be relied on of the complete course of action. Then the evidence to prove the fact was most unsatisfactory. The open immodest nature of the fact deposed to was incredible. Here the learned counsel commented at great length upon the evidence of the fact of adultery, and contended that the jury would not be satisfied as to the commission of that fact. But if they should find a verdict for the plaintiff, they ought not to give him damages to any extent. Mrs. Candler must evidently have been of a vicious disposition, who appeared to have rather seduced the defendant herself than been the object of his seduction.

Mr. Baron PARKE shortly charged the jury, and told them that it certainly appeared that the plaintiff was no way in fault, though certainly his wife was a worthless woman, and unworthy of his affection. Still the plaintiff had sustained an injury, and was entitled to recover some damages. At the same time he had improperly, though acting on the advice of his brother officer, taken the vengeance of his honour into his own hands, and fired at the defendant after the latter had refused to return his fire. The jury would say how far this fact should in their estimation affect the damages.

The jury deliberated a few minutes, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £100. [Some of the reports give £300; we know not which is correct.]—*Gal. Mes. April*, 12.

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th April 1836 and 5th April 1837; showing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended Apr. 5th 1836.	1837.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Customs	18,785,867	19,703,107	917,240	..
Excise	11,722,498	12,715,305	994,807	..
Stamps	6,612,806	6,670,999	58,193	..
Taxes	3,620,223	3,681,916	61,693	..
Post-office	1,425,000	1,491,000	66,000	..
Miscellaneous	65,621	50,421	..	15,200
Total Ordinary Revenue	42,230,015	44,312,748	..	..
Imprest and other Monies, including Repayments of Advances for Public Works	421,811	628 007	206,196	..
Total Income	42,651,826	44,940,755	2,304,129	15,200
	Deduct Decrease		15,200	..
	Increase on the Year		2,288,929	..
	Quarters ended April 5th 1836.	1837.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,449,838	4,436,505	..	13,333
Excise	1,863,312	1,834,443	..	28,869
Stamps	1,697,884	1,618,462	..	79,422
Taxes	189,064	181,219	..	7,845
Post office	366,000	367,000	1,000	..
Miscellaneous	16,743	26,334	9,591	..
Total Ordinary Revenue	8,582,841	8,463,963	..	..
Imprest and other Monies, including Repayments of Advances for Public Works	99,702	158,171	58,469	..
Total Income	8,682,543	8,622,134	69,060	129,469
	Deduct Increase		..	69,060
	Decrease on the Quarter		..	60,409

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 5th April 1836 and 1837.

INCOME.	Quarters ended Apr. 5. 1836.	1837.
	£	£
Customs	3,938,985	3,540,039
Excise	1,863,312	1,834,443
Stamps	1,697,884	1,618,462
Taxes	179,064	181,219
Post-office	366,000	367,000
Miscellaneous	38,946	66,505
	8,094,191	7,607,668
Tontine Money	..	..
To Cash brought to this Account to replace the like Sum issued, or to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland for Supply and other Services	191,668	496,029
To Cash brought to this Account from the Civil List, Supplies, &c.	..	..
	8,285,859	8,103,697
	Quarters ended Apr. 5. 1836.	1837.
CHARGE.	£	£
Permanent Debt	3,514,676	3,535,152
Terminable Annuities	1,391,388	1,376,068
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund	10,544	15,838
Sinking Fund	405,735	532,543
Civil List	127,500	127,500
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund, including Civil Government Services, formerly paid out of the Civil List or the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown	356,735	306,635
Total	5,806,078	5,893,716
Surplus	2,479,781	2,209,981
	8,285,859	8,103,697
Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended and paid off out of the growing produce of that Fund for the Quarter ended April 5, 1837	..	5,236,022
Amount issued in the Quarter ended 5th April 1837, in part of the Sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund, for Supply Services	1,827,342	..
The Surplus of the Consolidated fund Quarter ended 5th April 1837	2,202,981	382,659
The probable Amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund, Quarter ended 5th April 1837		4,853,383

A PAPER-MONEY LYRIC.

"Base is the slave that pays."—*Pistol*

THERE were three little men,
And they made a little Pen,
And they said "Little pen, you must flow, flow, flow
"And write our names away
"Under promises to pay,
"Which how we are to keep we do not know."
Then said the Little Pen:—
"My pretty Little Men,
"If you wish your pretty promises to pass, pass, pass,
"You must make a little flash,
"And parade a little cash,
"And you're sure of every neighbour that's an ass, ass, ass."
Then said the Little Three:—
"If wiseacres there be.
"They are not the sort of folks for me, me, me;
"Let us have but all the fools,
"And the wise ones and their rules
"May just go to the devil and be d—,d—,d—."
Then the Little Men so gay,
Wrote their promises to pay,
And lived for many moons royally, ly, ly,
Till there came a stormy day,
And they vanished all away,
Leaving many shoals of gudgeons high and dry, dry, dry,
They who sought the Little Men.
Only found the Little Pen,
Which they instantly proceeded to condemn, demn, demn;
"But," said the Little Pen,
"Use me like the Little men,
"And I'll make you as good money as I made for them."
The seekers with long faces,
Returned upon their traces,
They carried in the van the Little Pen Pen, Pen;
And they hung it on the wall
Of their reverend Town-hall,
As an eloquent memorial of the Little Men.
[*Cornish Herald.*]

MISCELLANEA.

THE EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The xeportation of gold and silver coin and bullion, from the port of London to foreign ports, is on the increase, and the amount so dispatched for the week, ending 18th instante, is:—

Gold coin to the Cape of Good Hope	1,250 oz.
Ditto, to Ceylon	2,269
Silver coin to British West Indies ..	860
Ditto, to Madras	21,600

—(*Herald*) *April* 19

The course of Exchange at New York on London is 110¼ per cent., and the par of Exchange between England and America being 109. 23.40 per cent., it follows that the Exchange is 0,68 per cent. above par. The premium on gold at Paris is 12 per mille, which, at the English Mint price of £3. 17s. 10½d, the ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25. 45, and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25. 55, it follows that gold is 0. 40 per cent. lower at Paris than in London.—*Times April* 19

COVENT GARDEN.—Macready has been there playing some of his popular characters; but so wretchedly supported, that his powers could hardly stand against the drawback of dingy scenery, dingy dresses, shabby appointments, and subordinates composed of the sweepings of the provincial stage. *King John* and *Julius Cæsar*, having been successful with Kemble's aid, are repeated in the hope that the effect will continue, though the cause has ceased. Vandenhoff was Kemble's substitute in Falconbridge, and Knowles in Marc Antony. Knowles transforms the Roman into a regular Irishman by his unconquerable brogue. The speech over Cæsar's body was given in the following style:—

"Friends, Romans, counthreymen, lind me your ears;
I come to bury Sasar, not to praise him.
The avil that men do lives afther thim;
The good is ofth intherred with their bones
So let it be with Sasar."

It was a very amusing performance indeed.

Mr. Craven, son to Fuller Craven, of Gloucester, Esq. a young gentleman of fortune, and highly connected in, England, was trout-fishing above the Leap (of Doonas, near Limerick, on Thursday, with his servant, when both were doomed to find a premature grave. He had been on a visit for some time with St. Geo. Gore, Esq., at a sporting lodge, commanding the romantic scenery of Doonas and Castle-Connell, where both friends enjoyed peculiar facilities for fishing. Between 5 and 6, on Thursday evening, a girl from Doonas, who had letters for Castle-Connel post-office, got a seat in the small boat which carried Mr. Craven and his servant, and she took the paddle to ferry the three cross the river, but Mr. Craven took the paddle from the girl and said he would save her the trouble. She reluctantly yielded, for it appears the young woman was more expert at managing the cot than Mr. Craven, and a quainted with the river. He unfortunately persevered, and the cot veered towards the fall of the Leap, and was running fast towards the rapids when Mr. Craven lost his self-possession, and jumped out to gain a rock within a length of him, but did not succeed, and he sunk in a part of the river over the Leap called the dancing hole, from which he was never more seen to rise. The cot was dashed with violence against another rock, where she split, and his servant also sunk, but the girl clung to the remains of the boat, and was taken up below the fall in a state almost lifeless. Near the same dangerous locality occurred a fatal accident to the late Hon. Mrs. William Massy, of Belmont, about six years ago, while passing over in a cot to Hermitage, in a dense fog, at Christmas.—*Limerick Chronicle, April*, 8.

The beautiful Countess Leopoldina Zicheg, late Miss Strachan, received a fortune on her marriage, it is said, of nearly £100,000; her guardian, the Marquis Hertford, having given a large addition to the fortune she inherited from her father, the late Admiral. The sister of the lovely bride, Miss Matilda Strachan, also married a Hungarian nobleman, Count Berthold; but this alliance was formed without the consent of the noble Marquis, and the dowry she received was therefore not so large. The happy pain are passing the honeymoon at Vienna.—*Post April*, 15.

His Majesty's ship *Tyne* came into Portsmouth harbour on Tuesday, and will be paid off on the 21st inst. A disturbance took place on board, on Wednesday evening. It appears that, whilst on a foreign station, the crew had been allowed leave to go ashore, on condition of one in each mess being answerable for their return on the expiration of the same. When the ship came into this harbour, the men declined being answerable for each other, and were conseqently refused leave. On the hammocks being piped down the whole ship's company refused to obey. The officers, with the greatest promptitude, armed themselves, and the marines were ordered instantly under arms. Intelligence was transmitted to the Admiral, when Captain D. Dundas went on board, and the matter was soon satisfactorily arranged.—*Portsmouth Herald, April* 15.

The young Duke of Roxburgh, on attaining his majority, on the 16th July next, will come into the possession of an unencumbered estate of £16,000 per annum; his Grace will, however, eventually inherit the extensive estates of his relative, Mary, Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, relict of William, fourth Duke, and re married to the late Hon. John Tollemache. The estates bequeathed to the Duchess by the fourth Duke, who died in 1805, are of the estimated value of £12,000 per annum, which will descend to the present Duke on her decease. The Dukedom of Roxburgh was in abeyance from 1805 to 1812, when the titles were decreed to Sir J. Innes, father of the present Duke, son and heir of Sir Hurry Innes, Bart.—*Post, April* 7.

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